

RemarksDrawings

The drawings stand objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR § 1.84(p)(5) because they include reference numerals not mentioned in the description.

In particular, FIG. 2 stands objected to because the reference numeral 40 was not included in the description. The specification has been amended to include the reference numeral 40 without adding any new matter.

Furthermore, FIG. 4 stands objected to because the reference numeral 91 was not included in the description. FIG. 4 has been corrected by replacing reference numeral 91 with reference numeral 94.

Applicant respectfully requests that the objections to FIG. 2 and FIG. 4 be withdrawn in light of these amendments.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-4, 8-13, 29-35, 39-44, 60-63, 65-67, and 69 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kawai (U.S. Pat. No. 5,717,924). The Office Action states that Kawai teaches an operational data store comprising an insert table for storing new

data (referring to FIG. 10A, step 320); a history table for storing historical data (referring to FIG. 10A, step 328); and transfer logic for periodically transferring new data from the insert table to the history table (referring to FIG. 10A).

FIG. 10A does not, however, teach these elements of claim 1 of the present application. Referring to col. 15, lines 56-65 of Kawai, FIG. 10A of Kawai illustrates "a method [that] is used for database management systems that allows a table to be renamed without having to redefine the entire table." In particular, in step 320 "a new database table is created with a new name" (emphasis added). Then, "[a]t step 324, the data from the *old* table are copied into the *new* table" (emphasis added). At step 328, "the old table is dropped from the database." In summary, FIG. 10A of Kawai teaches a method for copying *old table data* into a *new* table.

Claim 1 of the present invention recites precisely the opposite: "transfer logic for periodically transferring *new* data from the insert table to the history table," which stores historical (old) data. In other words, Kawai teaches copying old table data into a new table, while claim 1 of the present application recites copying new table data into an old table. Therefore, claim 1 of the present application patentably distinguishes over Kawai. Claims 62 and 66 include the same relevant limitations as claim 1 and

therefore patentably distinguishes over Kawai for at least the same reasons.

Claim 32 of the present application similarly recites "inserting new data into an insert table" and "periodically transferring data from the insert table to a history table," and therefore patentably distinguishes over Kawai for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

With respect to claim 60, the Office Action states that Kawai teaches a method for operating an operational data store comprising creating a new partition in a composite-partitioned history table (referring to FIG. 7); creating a partitioned temporary table (referring to FIG. 10B, step 332); filling the temporary table with data from an insert table (referring to FIG. 10B, step 336); exchanging the temporary table with the new partition (referring to FIG. 10B, step 348); and receiving a query and applying the query to both the history table and the insert table (referring to col. 2, lines 19-21 and col. 4, lines 29-42).

Kawai does not, however, teach "creating a new partition in a composite-partitioned history table," as required by claim 60 of the present application. Support for this element is provided, for example, at page 15, lines 18-19 of the present application, which states that in step 206 of FIG. 6, "a new partition is created in the historical table, partitioned by range and sub-partitioned by

the number of database server instances." A partition that is sub-partitioned in this manner is an example of a composite-partitioned table.

Although the Office Action states that FIG. 7 of Kawai teaches "creating a new partition in a composite-partitioned history table," FIG. 7 of Kawai merely "shows a database change when a user redefines a single-valid, simple value component as a multi-valued component" (Kawai at col. 8, lines 20-22). FIG. 7 of Kawai illustrates neither a composite-partitioned table nor creating a new partition in a table. Kawai, therefore, fails to teach an express limitation of claim 60, which therefore patentably distinguishes over Kawai. Claims 65 and 69 include the same relevant limitations as claim 60 and therefore patentably distinguishes over Kawai for at least the same reasons.

Claims 70-73 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Battas et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,757,706). With respect to claim 70, the Office Action states that Battas teaches a system for producing a desired level of service in a mixed workload environment (referring to col. 20, lines 31-34), comprising a high-speed insert operational data store (ODS) (referring to col. 15, lines 34-37); a throttler for throttling selected transactions to the ODS (referring to col. 15, lines 41-45); and an aggregator for accumulating transactions into batches and inserting each of the

batches into the ODS using a single database transaction per batch (referring to col. 15, lines 41-46).

Battas does not, however, teach "a throttler for throttling selected transactions to the ODS," as required by claim 70 of the present application. Support for this limitation may be found in the present application, for example, at p. 4, lines 16-20; p. 6, lines 16-17; p. 7, lines 24-25; p. 8, lines 1-6; p. 9, lines 4-28; and p. 10, lines 1-24. For example, the present application provides one example of throttling selected transactions at p. 98, lines 7-10, stating that "[t]o achieve a desired level of service, different 'classes' of transactions may be independently throttled. That is, to provide the desired performance of the high-speed inserts, queries may need to be slowed, so that the higher-priority insert transactions can execute at full speed."

The portion of Battas cited by the Office Action merely states that "[t]he bulk data extraction service is for uploading aggregated batched transactions back into the ODS, and for moving huge volumes of data quickly out of the ODS to production systems, business intelligence systems." This passage does not describe slowing queries or performing any other kind of throttling. Claim 70 of the present application, which recites "a throttler for throttling selected transactions to the ODS," therefore patentably distinguishes over Battas. Claim 72 includes the same relevant

limitations as claim 70 and therefore patentably distinguishes over Battas for at least the same reasons.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103


Claims 14-22 and 45-53 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawai in view of Kessler et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,761,706). Claims 14-22 and 45-53 are dependent claims which depend from independent claims discussed above and therefore include at least the same limitations. For the reasons described above, Kawai fails to teach at least one express limitation of each of claims 14-22 and 45-53. The Office Action fails to point out how Kessler teaches or suggests any of these limitations. Therefore, claims 14-22 and 45-53 patentably distinguish over the combination of Kawai and Kessler for at least the same reasons provided above.

CONCLUSIONS

Any dependent claims not expressly discussed above incorporate the limitations of the independent claims from which they depend and therefore are patentable for at least the reasons provided above.

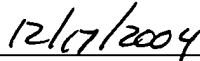
If this response is not considered timely filed and if a request for extension of time is otherwise absent, applicant hereby requests any extension of time. Please charge any fees or make any credits, to Deposit Account No. 08-2025.

Respectfully submitted,



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